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DURHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
and other records

for 1959.

R. GORDON DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health*



DURHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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## DURHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Health Department,

Byland Lodge,

Durham.

*Telephone* : Durham 2677.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1959.

There have been no untoward unfavourable factors likely to affect the health of the people of the District. Steady if unspectacular progress has been made in the provision of the fundamental health needs of housing, water supply, drainage and refuse disposal. Accordingly it is gratifying that the vital statistics continue to show a satisfactory trend and the incidence of infectious disease is low.

There is little remarkable about the year's Birth Rate and Death Rate. The Infant Mortality Rate is low, not only in comparison with the rates of previous years but in comparison with the rate for Durham County as a whole and that for England and Wales. The perinatal mortality rate (held to be a good index of social conditions) is low and likewise the neo-natal mortality rate.

Notified infectious diseases during the year were few. It is particularly pleasing to be able to record no occurrence of poliomyelitis, not only because of the dread with which it has come to be regarded but also as a possible indication of the success of the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme. It is to be hoped that greater numbers of those eligible will take advantage of the measure for themselves and their children. (All persons between the ages of 6 months and 40 years are now eligible, and in addition older people in certain occupations held to be particularly at risk). It is perhaps not sufficiently understood that, in regard to this disease as with others, vaccination protects not only the individual but when sufficient of their number are vaccinated, the community also.

While the numbers of new cases of tuberculosis notified each year fluctuate somewhat, this year's figures conform again to a general downward trend, and deaths from the disease similarly. The position has been reached when it is permissible perhaps to speculate whether it can be eradicated altogether. Nevertheless it is still a formidable infectious disease in comparison with the others and caused six deaths here in 1959,



The provision of housing continues to improve steadily and a measure of the advances which have been made is that increasing attention can now be given to special features of it—the rehousing of families where there is a case of tuberculosis and rehousing is likely to help, the bungalows designed specifically for handicapped persons, the alterations to houses to aid a handicapped member of the family and, of course, the bungalows provided for the elderly. There can be no doubt that these are all most beneficial measures and make a considerable contribution to the health of the community and particularly in view of the increasing proportion of older people (and so, possibly, of the number of handicapped persons) it may be expected that this aspect of housing will assume greater relative importance as time goes on.

An important part of the work of the Department lies in co-operation with other interests and, as formerly, this has been achieved well throughout the year. In particular I value the cordial relations maintained with medical practitioners in general and hospital practice and with the County Medical Officer and his staff.

I welcome this further opportunity of thanking you, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen, for your support and encouragement, the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. A. C. Taylor, and the staff of the Health Department for their great part and the Officers of the Council for their co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. GORDON DRUMMOND,  
Medical Officer of Health.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS							
NUMBER	...	...	...	...	...	...	581
RATE per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.43
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS per cent of total live births							4.3
STILL BIRTHS.							
NUMBER	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
RATE per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.5
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	...	...	...	...	...	...	586
INFANT DEATHS (under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
INFANT MORTALITY RATES							
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.6
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.0
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.5
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.8
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)							22.2
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)							
NUMBER OF DEATHS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
RATE per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7
DEATHS (all causes)	...	...	...	...	...	...	356
RATE per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.97
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Deaths from Tuberculosis (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,057
Population (Registrar General's mid-year Home Population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,630
Number of inhabited houses (31st December, 1959)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,800
Rateable Value (December, 1959)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£316,839
Estimated product of a penny rate (for year ending 31st March, 1960)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,124
Registrar General's Area Comparability Factors :—							
Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.98
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.26

## Section A—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS.

### (1) Natural and Social Conditions.

*Area.* 34,057 acres. The District is composed of eighteen parishes surrounding for the most part the City of Durham and the Urban District of Brandon and Byshottles. It borders also with Lanchester, Chester-le-Street, Easington and Sedgefield Rural Districts and the Urban Districts of Hetton, Spennymoor and Crook and Willington.

*Industries.* Mainly Coal Mining and Agriculture.

*Population.* The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population is 34,630, an increase of 280 from 1958.

*Inhabited Houses.* According to the Rate Books the number of inhabited houses in the District is 10,800.

### (2) Vital Statistics.

Registrar General's Area Comparability Factors.

Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.98
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.26

These figures are a means of adjusting the rates for births and deaths, so that the population of the District is directly comparable with the population of England and Wales as a whole, in so far as distribution by age and sex is concerned. The adjusted rates are those to be compared with the rates for England and Wales and with the similarly adjusted rates for other areas.

#### Births.

		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate	...	290	266
Illegitimate	...	15	10

During the year 581 births were registered (a decrease of 31 from the previous year). 25 were illegitimate.

The birth-rate (adjusted) of 16.4 is below that for 1958 (17.5).

The birth-rate for Durham County as a whole is 18.0, and the rate for England and Wales of 16.5 is the highest recorded since 1949.

#### Still Births.

		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate	...	2	3
Illegitimate	...	nil	nil



Table I shows the comparison of Live and Still Birth Rates with those for England and Wales and for the Administrative County of Durham, and Table II the figures over the past 10 years in comparison with those for England and Wales and County Durham over the same period.

### Deaths.

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
206	150

356 deaths were registered during the year, 206 males and 150 females. The number for the previous year was 331. The death-rate (adjusted) of 13.0 is higher than that of the previous year (12.0).

The rate for County Durham is 10.9, and the rate for England and Wales 11.6 (Tables I & II).

Individual causes of death are shown in Table III.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation accounted for 107 of the deaths registered or 30% of all deaths. In 1958 the figure was 37%.

There were 87 deaths from Cancer, which is 24.4% of all deaths. In the previous year the figure was 18.7%. The death-rate for Cancer is 2.5 per 1,000 population. The rate for England and Wales is 2.1.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 6 compared with 3 in the previous year. No deaths were registered from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

### Infant Mortality.

(Deaths of children under 1 year of age) (Tables I, II and IV).

		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate	...	6	5
Illegitimate	...	1	nil

For 1959 the rate is 20.6 per 1,000 live births. This is lower than the rate for 1958 of 32.7 and is much below the mean average over the past 10 years which is 32.4.

The rate of 22.2 for England and Wales is the lowest ever recorded. The previous lowest was in 1958 when the rate was 22.6.

12 children died before reaching the age of one year, 8 of whom were less than one week old, and of these 6 died of prematurity. One died aged two weeks. One died aged 5 weeks and two aged 3 months.

There were 11 deaths of "legitimate" children representing an infant mortality rate of 19.8 per 1,000 legitimate live births, (30.0 in 1958).

One illegitimate child died before reaching one year of age. This gives a rate of 40.0 infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate births (Owing to the very small number this rate should be interpreted with caution).

The actual numbers of deaths of children under 1 year of age during the past 10 years are :—

1950	...	...	16	1955	...	...	14
1951	...	...	28	1956	...	...	13
1952	...	...	21	1957	...	...	12
1953	...	...	24	1958	...	...	20
1954	...	...	18	1959	...	...	12

These numbers should be read in conjunction with the rates given in Table II and should be borne in mind in assessing the change in the rate over the years.

Too great significance should not be attached to a single rate owing to the comparatively small numbers of deaths each year.

### **Neo-Natal Mortality** (deaths occurring in the first four weeks of life.

There were 9 deaths of children under one month of age which represents a rate of 15.5 per 1,000 live births. In 1958 there were 13 deaths giving a rate of 21.3. The rate for Durham County is 19.1 and the rate for England and Wales 15.8.

### **Early Neo-Natal Mortality** (deaths occurring during the first week of life.)

8 deaths of children under one week old occurred. This gives a rate of 13.8 per 1,000 live births. The cause of 6 of these deaths was Prematurity, the other two being caused by Congenital Malformation and Haemorrhagic disease of the newborn respectively.

### **Perinatal Mortality.**

(Stillbirths and children who died in the first week of life).

During 1959 there were 5 stillbirths and 8 deaths of children under 1 week old. This gives a rate of 23.8 per 1,000 live and still births. The rate for 1958 was 32.2.

The perinatal mortality rate—the combined still births and deaths in the first week of life per 1,000 live and still births—is shown in the following table, along with the infant mortality rate after the first week per 1,000 births, covering a period of 10 years and also with the rates for England and Wales and Durham County :—

		Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births.			Infant Mortality Rate—1/52—12/12 per 1,000 live births.		
		<i>Durham</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Durham</i>	<i>Durham</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Durham</i>
		<i>R.D.</i>	<i>&amp; Wales</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>R.D.</i>	<i>&amp; Wales</i>	<i>County</i>
1950	...	48.8	37.7	42.6	17.5	14.7	22.7
1951	...	38.1	38.1	45.0	27.0	14.3	21.6
1952	...	47.4	37.5	41.6	19.2	12.4	16.1
1953	...	43.4	37.0	39.8	18.1	12.2	14.2
1954	...	40.5	38.1	42.6	13.3	10.5	12.6
1955	...	40.9	37.6	42.0	5.4	10.3	13.1
1956	...	41.1	36.8	40.1	6.8	9.5	11.3
1957	...	35.2	36.2	39.8	8.2	9.0	11.9
1958	...	32.2	35.1	37.8	16.3	8.7	10.3
1959	...	23.8	34.2	39.1	6.8	8.7	10.5

### Maternal Mortality.

There was one maternal death during the year. In 1958 there was also one. The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births is 1.7.

TABLE I.

COMPARISONS OF BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, ANALYSIS OF  
MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1959.

	Durham R.D.	England & Wales.	Durham County
	Rates	per 1,000	Population.
BIRTHS.			
Live .. .. .	16.4	16.5	18.0
Still (per 1,000 live and Still births) ..	8.5	21.0	23.5
DEATHS.			
All causes (excluding still births) ..	13.0	11.6	10.9
Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus .. .. .	0.32	0.46	0.41
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	0.00	0.001
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	0.00	—
Tuberculosis (all forms) .. .. .	0.17	0.08	0.11
Influenza .. .. .	0.14	0.17	0.06
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	0.001	0.002
Pneumonia .. .. .	0.49	0.58	0.52
Coronary disease—angina pectoris ..	1.82	1.89	1.94
	Rates	per 1,000 live births.	
DEATHS.			
All causes (under 1 years of age) ..	20.6	22.2	26.7
Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age .. .. .	—	0.46	0.65





TABLE III.

## INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Tuberculosis—Respiratory ... ..	5	1	6
Tuberculosis—Other ... ..	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease ... ..	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ... ..	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases...	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm of stomach ...	7	8	15
Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus ... ..	10	1	11
Malignant neoplasm of breast ...	—	10	10
Malignant neoplasm of uterus ...	—	3	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... ..	25	22	47
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	—	1	1
Diabetes ... ..	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	28	25	53
Coronary disease, angina ... ..	44	19	63
Hypertension with heart disease ...	2	11	13
Other heart disease ... ..	11	6	17
Other circulatory disease ... ..	12	2	14
Influenza... ..	1	4	5
Pneumonia ... ..	7	10	17
Bronchitis ... ..	11	4	15
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	—	2	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	—	2	2
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	1	1
Congenital malformations ... ..	1	2	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	23	12	35
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	6	1	7
All other accidents ... ..	5	1	6
Suicide ... ..	2	—	2
Homicide and operations of war ...	2	—	2
<b>Total (all causes) ...</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>356</b>

TABLE IV.  
INFANT MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1959.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months. months.	3-6 months. months.	6-9 months. months.	9-12 months. months.	Total.
Prematurity ..	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Broncho-pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Congenital Malformation ..	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
	8	—	1	—	9	1	2	—	—	12

## Section B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

### 1. Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
BYLAND LODGE, HAWTHORN TERRACE,  
DURHAM.

Telephone : Durham 2677.

Medical Officer of  
Health ... .. R. GORDON DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B.  
D.P.H.

*Also* Medical Officer of Health—City of  
Durham, Urban District of  
Brandon and Byshottles. Assist-  
ant County Medical Officer,  
County Durham.

Chief Public Health  
Inspector ... .. A. C. TAYLOR, M.A.P.H.I..

Public Health Inspectors W. C. BREWER, M.R.S.H.,  
Dip.P.H.H.  
A. R. MOORHOUSE, M.A.P.H.I.,  
M.R.S.H.

The Public Health Inspectors possess the Diploma of the Royal Institute of Public Health and the Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods. Mr. Moorhouse also possesses the Smoke Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

Rodent Officer ... .. Mr. J. BRADLEY.

Health Office.

Chief Clerk ... .. Mr. A. WILSON.

Clerk Typist ... .. Miss T. MALCOLM.

### 2. Laboratory Services.

- (i) Dryburn Hospital, Department of Pathology.
- (ii) Public Health Laboratory, General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle.
- (iii) County Analyst, Shire Hall, Durham.

### 3. General Medical Services.

Durham County Executive Council, Green Lane, Old Elvet, Durham.

Fourteen medical practitioners in general practice in the District reside within it, and an approximately equal number, living elsewhere, have part of their practices within it.

### 4. Newcastle Regional Hospital Board.

Headquarters : Benfield Road, Newcastle, 6.

Durham Hospital Management Committee, Dryburn Hospital, Durham.



*(a) General.*

- (i) Dryburn Hospital, Durham.
- (ii) County Hospital, Durham.
- (iii) Crossgate Hospital, Durham (Long Stay).

*(b) Maternity.*

- (i) Dryburn Hospital.

*(c) Infectious.*

- (i) Chester-le-Street Isolation Hospital.
- (ii) Langley Park Isolation Hospital (Emergency Fever Reserve).

*(d) Tuberculosis.*

- (i) Dryburn Hospital, Durham.
- (ii) Isolation Hospital, Chester-le-Street.
- (iii) Chest Clinic, Earl's House Hospital, Durham.
- (iv) Mass Miniature Radiography Unit, Havlock Hospital Sunderland.

*(e) Mental.*

- (i) Winterton Hospital, Sedgefield.
- (ii) Aycliffe Hospital.
- (iii) Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital.
- (iv) Earl's House Hospital, Durham.

*(f) Pre-Convalescent.*

Brandon Hospital

*(g) Venereal Disease Clinic.*

County Hospital, Durham.

## 5. Health Services provided by Durham County Council.

*(a) School Health Service.*

There are 32 schools in the District and 2 Central Kitchens of the School Meals Service.

*(b) Ambulance Service.*

In an emergency any responsible person may summon an ambulance by telephone by asking to be connected to the nearest ambulance control (no telephone number need be given).

The Ambulance Control is situated at County Ambulance Headquarters, Framwellgate Moor (but the Parish of Rainton is served from Wheatley Hill Control).

(c) *Health Visiting.*

There are four Health Visitors and the Student Health Visitors cover one of the areas.

(d) *Home Nursing.*

Nine Nurses are engaged in this work.

(e) *Domiciliary Midwifery.*

Eight Midwives reside and practise in the District and a further four practise who reside outside it.

(f) *Domestic Help.*

Domestic Help is provided for households where it is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, an expectant mother, lying-in, mentally defective, aged or a child not over school age.

(g) *Vaccination and Immunisation.*

(h) *Care of Mothers and Young Children.*

(i) *Child Welfare Centres—*

Belmont—Kepier Crescent.

Coxhoe—Social and Literary Institute.

Durham—14, Old Elvet.

Sherburn Hill—Miners' Welfare Hall.

(ii) *Artificial Sunlight Clinics—*

Coxhoe.

Durham.

(iii) *Birth Control Clinics—*

Coxhoe.

Durham.

(iv) *Post Natal Clinics—*

Coxhoe.

Durham.

(i) *Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.*

Under this Section nursing equipment can be provided for sick persons, and invalid chairs are available.

(j) Welfare Services.

Residential accommodation is provided for persons who by reason of age, infirmity or other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them. Services are also provided for Blind Persons and other Handicapped Persons.

(k) Mental Health.

**6. National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951.**

No action was taken during the year involving Section 47 relating to removal of persons in need of urgent care and attention.

**7. Domiciliary Laundry Service for Old People.**

The operation of this Service which was commenced during 1957 with the aim of helping elderly sick people in the Area was described in the Annual Report for 1958. It is provided by the British Red Cross Society, the Hospital Authority and the Local Health Authority acting in conjunction.

I am indebted to Miss Duff of the British Red Cross Society for the following figures relating to its operation during 1959 :—

12 households received the service at one time or another throughout the year.

5 of them received it regularly throughout the year.

3 others were accepted during the year.

5 had it discontinued at some time during the year (2 cases when the recipient was admitted to hospital, in 2 others owing to death and in the 5th it was relinquished).

At the end of the year there were 7 households being served.

The mileage covered by the British Red Cross Society ambulance on each day of operation was about 40.

Review of the cases shows that all but one of the recipients are elderly and infirm. Six live on their own. The circumstances in all the households are such that it may fairly be said that there is one member who would probably require hospital care were it not for the domiciliary services provided—not always the laundry service alone, in some the Home Help service also.



## Section C.—1. Water Supply.

The Durham County Water Board provides a piped water supply of good quality to most of the District, the properties served being connected directly to the public water mains, there being no stand-pipes.

There are 9 other supplies throughout the District to properties mainly spring or well sources, in some cases collected to reservoirs, although in one instance there is roof collection of rain water.

### Water Samples.

Where “unsatisfactory” and “suspicious” samples were obtained action was taken which resulted in improvement except in one case of a spring supply where the occupants of the houses served were advised to boil the water to be consumed.

In his Annual Report for 1959 the Chief Engineer to the Durham County Water Board, Mr. A. C. Wildsmith, refers to the drought of 1959 as being the most severe on record. The supply by the Board (over its whole area) amounted to daily consumption per head of population of 19.15 gallons unmetered and 9.85 gallons metered (trade). As part of the Board’s progressive scheme for covering all its open service reservoirs that at Auton Stile in this district was covered during the year.

Regarding bacteriological examination of the Board’s supply the following figures are also taken from his report.

Classification of Distribution Samples (Total Number 831).

Class 1.	65.6%
Class 2.	23.9%
Class 3.	4.2%
Class 4.	6.3%

Percentage free from Bact. Coli Type I—96.3%

## 2. Sewerage.

The following details have been kindly given by the Surveyor, Mr. K. G. Miller.

### (a) *Coxhoe and Bowburn Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.*

An informal inquiry was held on 13th February, 1951, when the estimated cost of the scheme was £137,700. The whole of the scheme was approved on 25th March, 1959.

A revised estimate based on the tender of Messrs. P. A. Baines & Son (N) Ltd., for £180,740, has been submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for approval.



(b) *Belmont Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.*

An informal inquiry by the Minister's Engineering Inspector was held on 30th April, 1958. The cost of the scheme is estimated at £110,383 and the Minister of Housing and Local Government has given his approval in principal.

(c) *Bearpark Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.*

A scheme for these works at an estimated cost of £45,520 has been submitted to the Ministry and an informal inquiry was held by the Engineering Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on 8th January, 1960.

(d) *Kimbleworth Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Joint Scheme with Chester-le-Street R.D.C.*

An informal inquiry was held on 22nd July, 1959 by the Ministry's Engineering Inspector. The estimated cost of the scheme is £26,350.

### 3. Atmospheric Pollution.

There are no matters of particular note under this heading for 1959.

Measurement of dust deposition by atmospheric pollution gauges at three points was continued throughout the year in one area which is affected by dust from dolomite quarries and works. Although the results showed that a relatively high rate of deposition continued there were no incidents of severe nuisance such as have occurred in the past. Indeed the evidence is that the various measures taken by the company to reduce dust emission have been effective to the degree expected—a matter for satisfaction in view of the concern shown and the considerable cost.

### 4. Public Swimming Baths.

There are no public swimming baths in the District.

TABLE V.

## WATER SUPPLY—RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Parish.	Classification.				Total.
	(1) Highly Satis- factory.	(2) Satis- factory.	(3) Sus- picious.	(4) Unsatis- factory.	
Belmont .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
Bowburn .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
Brancepeth.. ..	7	3	2	—	12
Coxhoe .. ..	2	—	—	—	2
Framwellgate Moor	8	—	—	1	9
Kelloe .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
Quarrington Hill ..	1	—	—	1	2
	21	3	2	2	28

## Section C.

## 5. Sanitary Inspection.

Below is a summary of work done in the Public Health Inspector's Department.

## I. GENERAL SUMMARY.

	No. of inspections.	No. of informal notices served	No. of statutory notices served	Defects remedied after notice
Housing :—				
Public Health and Housing Acts ... ..	930	36	6	40
Overcrowding ... ..	29	6	—	1
Sanitary Conveniences :—				
Insufficient „ ... ..	14	4	—	4
Defective „ ... ..	4	58	6	6
Drainage ... ..	145	18	1	15
Water supply ... ..	49	4	1	5
Food premises ... ..	272	1	1	1
Shops Act ... ..	38	1	1	1
Dairies ... ..	25	—	—	—
Slaughter Houses :—				
Public ... ..	—	—	—	—
Private ... ..	1462	1	—	1
Tents, Vans, etc. ... ..	47	—	—	—
Offensive Trades ... ..	11	—	—	—
Factories and workshops ... ..	34	—	—	—
Keeping of Animals ... ..	1	1	—	1
Insanitary Ashpits and Receptacles ... ..	457	395	20	356
Offensive accumulations ... ..	7	1	1	1
Smoke nuisances ... ..	18	2	—	1
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 ... ..	93	2	1	2
Dirty Houses ... ..	19	4	1	5
Deposits of Refuse ... ..	—	—	—	—
	3655	534	39	436

Ashpit-prives converted into waterclosets ... ..	—
Ash-closets converted into waterclosets ... ..	4
Total number of waterclosets in District ... ..	11,433
Total number of ashclosets in District ... ..	274
Total number of ashpit-prives in District ... ..	16

*Disinfection.*

Disinfection by means of liquid disinfectants was carried out in houses where infectious disease was notified. During the year 40 houses were disinfected.

*Closet Accommodation.*

4 conversions to water-carriage system were carried out. At the end of the year there were 10,510 houses out of a total of 10,800 on the water-carriage system which represents approximately 97%.

274 ash-closets and 16 ash-pit privies still remain in the District, the majority of which are in houses scheduled for clearance and demolition and houses in outlying parts of the District with no sewage facilities.

35 ash-closets and ash-pit privies were demolished during the year.

The total number of privy conversions carried out since the war is 491.

The comment made in previous years on this matter still applies, namely, that it need hardly be said that whenever possible ash-closets and ash-pit privies should be replaced by a more modern system. It is incongruous, for example, to find them adjacent to fine Council housing estates in which every house has water-borne sanitation, and where their existence seems doubly offensive and dangerous by comparison, and indeed, may detract to some extent from the good conditions provided in the housing estate. As the numbers given above indicate, good progress has continued to be made although it will be difficult to maintain, as many of those which are left present special problems.

*Collection and Disposal of Refuse.*

The collection of refuse was carried out each week by direct labour in all Parishes with the exception of outlying farms which were let on contract to the several occupiers.

A fleet of 9 Karrier Refuse Collecting Vehicles with a complement of 9 driver-fillers and 27 labourer-fillers was employed in the collection and disposal of refuse.

Approximately 10,788 houses were dealt with by direct labour and 12 by contract.

At each of the refuse tips owned or rented by the Council the tipping was controlled.

Trade refuse was removed from Factories and Canteens and various shops on a rechargeable basis.



## 6. Rodent Control.

Two maintenance treatments were carried out at the Council's Sewers and Sewage Works during the year.

48 inspections were made of the Council's properties (apart from Council houses) and treatments were given at 16 of these with satisfactory results.

195 dwelling houses were found to be infested, 121 with rats and 74 with mice. 585 visits were made in the course of the successful treatment at these premises.

17 business premises were treated during the year, entailing 51 visits. These treatments were made on a rechargeable basis.

On March 31st, 1959 the contracts for the destruction of rats undertaken by the Durham County Agricultural Executive Committee on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food expired.

As the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, requires a local authority to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that their district is kept free from rats and mice, each occupier or owner of the farms in this District was circularised with a view to the Council providing a pest control service for agricultural holdings. As a result 23 contracts were entered into, with owners or occupiers, to carry out two treatments per year at a fixed charge.

There were no prosecutions for failure to control pests but one Statutory Notice, under Section 4 of the Act, resulted in the nuisance being abated by the owner.

Table VI shows a summary of properties inspected and treated during the nine months ended 31st December, 1959.

## 7. Salvage.

The collection and sale of salvaged materials continued during the year and the overall figure shows an increase in sale of £19. 1s. 8d.

The sales of waste paper showed a decrease of 6 tons 10½ cwt. with a corresponding decrease in receipts of £43. 12s. 1d. Alloy, brass, copper and lead also showed a small decrease, £11. 13s. 6d., but the sales of rags, scrap iron, wool and other materials showed an increase of £74. 7s. 3d.

Details of sales, bonus to workmen and balance to the Council are shown below :—

Material	Weights.				Receipts.			Expenses.		
	T.	C.	Qr.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper ...	32	11	2	0	258	0	9	—		
Scrap Metal ...	25	7	0	0	152	0	6	—		
Alloy ...		13	3	7	55	5	0	—		
Brass ...		8	1	14	33	10	8	—		
Lead ...		4	3	14	13	8	0	—		
Copper ...		7	3	8	39	2	2	—		
Wool ...		19	3	16	83	11	0	—		
Rags ...	12	0	3	14	192	14	0	—		
Other Materials ...					26	1	0	—		
Baling Charges ...								32	11	6
Bonus to Workmen :										
Waste Paper								135	5	6
Scrap, etc. ...								341	14	6
Balance to Council...								344	1	7
Totals ...	72	14	0	17	853	13	1	853	13	1

TABLE VI.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.  
REPORT FOR 9 MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1959.

	Type of Property.				
	Non-Agricultural.				Agri- cultural.
	Local Authority.	Dwelling Houses.	All Other.	Total.	
Number of properties in (Notes 1 and 2) ..	41	10800	1545	12386	285
Number of properties in- spected as a result of :					
(a) Notification ..	16	195	17	228	2
(b) Survey .. ..	—	—	—	—	38
(c) Otherwise .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total inspections carried out including re- inspections (to be com- pleted only if figures are readily available) ..	48	585	51	684	63
Number of properties in- spected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats { Major ..	16	121	17	154	23
{ Minor ..					
(b) Mice { Major ..	—	74	—	74	—
{ Minor ..					
Number of infested prop- erties (in section IV) treated by the L.A. ..	16	195	17	228	23
Total treatments carried out including re-treat- ments (to be completed only if figures are readily available) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work	—	—	1	1	—
Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act .. .. .		None			
Legal Proceedings (see overleaf) .. .. .		None			
Number of " Block " con- trol schemes carried out		None.			

**Section D.—Housing.**

The Council was responsible for the building of 95 houses during the year, making a post-war total of 3,070 (90 houses were completed in 1958).

Table VII gives details of the sizes and disposition of Council houses completed in 1959, and also for the post-war period.

**(a) Houses completed in 1959.**

Area—Parish	Bedrooms				Unity.	Temp. Prefab.	Perm. Prefab.	Airey.	Total.	Total.
	1	2	3	4						
Western—										
Framwellgate Moor	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	22
Witton Gilbert ..	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	
Eastern—										
Sherburn ..	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	45
Belmont ..	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Leamside ..	—	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	19	
Pittington ..	—	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	12	
Southern—										
Bowburn ..	4	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	14	28
Quarrington Hill ..	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	
Total ..	24	50	21	—	—	—	—	—	95	95



## (b) Total Post War Council Houses completed.

Area—Parish.	Bedrooms.				Unity.	Temp. Prefab.	Perm. Prefab.	Airey.	Total.	Total.
	1	2	3	4						
Western—										
Bearpark .. ..	40	155	95	6	—	—	—	20	316	
Framwellgate Moor ..	36	122	158	28	—	—	—	—	344	
Witton Gilbert ..	44	90	56	—	—	12	—	16	218	878
Eastern—										
Belmont .. ..	22	111	138	1	—	—	—	16	288	
Leamside .. ..	30	124	82	27	2	54	35	—	354	
Ludworth .. ..	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	
Shadforth .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	
Sherburn .. ..	66	152	182	14	—	—	—	—	414	
Pittington .. ..	—	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	12	1104
Southern—										
Bowburn .. ..	89	214	217	12	22	—	—	—	654	
Cassop .. ..	—	6	—	—	—	—	27	10	43	
Croxdale .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	
Kelloe .. ..	32	63	121	6	—	—	—	64	286	
Quarrington Hill ..	4	20	18	—	—	—	47	8	97	1088
Total ..	369	1071	1175	94	24	66	109	162	3070	3070

76 houses were built during the year by private owners.

36 houses were made fit as a result of informal action under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

As a result of formal action 20 houses were made fit by the owners.

76 demolition orders were made during the year making a total of 766 since the war. 11 properties were subject to closing orders.

38 houses subject to demolition orders were demolished and 46 persons were displaced. 17 houses, subject to clearance orders, were demolished and 36 persons displaced from them.

### **Overcrowding.**

8 new cases of overcrowding were revealed during the year. One family (comprising 5 persons) living in overcrowded conditions was rehoused.

At the end of the year the known number of overcrowded houses was 49 (at the end of 1958 it was 42).

### **Rehousing.**

15 families were rehoused from houses subject to demolition order, 14 families from premises subject to clearance order and 10 from houses subject to closing order.

Included in the Council's scheme for rehousing is the provision for priority to be given to families in which there is a case of pulmonary tuberculosis and the Medical Officer of Health represents that rehousing would be beneficial. There is a residential requirement of one year. 2 families were rehoused under this heading during the year (2 in the previous year).

The scheme has been easy to apply during the year and, without doubt, it is a most beneficial provision in this disease where the relationship with housing conditions is considered to be close.

Priority in rehousing is occasionally sought on other medical grounds. The number of cases of illness in which rehousing could **clearly** be shown to have an effect on recovery or adaptation to an extent which would justify an absolute priority on these grounds is small. Improved housing conditions would obviously be of benefit to any family. There were no cases of rehousing under this category, as in the previous year.

The second pair of the Council's two-bedroomed bungalows designed specifically for physically handicapped persons was completed and occupied during the year (They are situated at Witton Gilbert) (The first pair were occupied in 1958 and are at Belmont).

Their principal features are that they have no steps, their design is such that a wheel-chair can be used indoors and the kitchen and bathroom are modified for easy use by a disabled person. They are well situated on flat ground near to shops,

## Alterations to Houses.

A scheme is in operation whereby alterations may be effected in any house in which there lives a disabled person, alterations which will enable that person more easily to overcome the disability.

Examples are, the provision of extra handrails to staircases, ramps in place of steps in houses which there is a wheelchair, bath seats, fixed handrails besides baths and waterclosets.

These alterations are paid for, in approved cases, by the County Council. During 1959, the Surveyor to the Council, Mr. K. G. Miller, carried out on this basis alterations to seven Council houses (5 in 1958).

## Section E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) (i) There are 185 food premises in the District and also 9 food factories.

The food premises may be classified into the following types of business :—

Grocers	...	...	113
Fish Fryers	...	...	29
Butchers	...	...	20
Bakers	...	...	6
Fruiterers	...	...	3
Snack Bars	...	...	4
Colliery Canteens	...	...	6
Factory Canteens	...	...	2
School Kitchens	...	...	4

The food factories comprise :—

Sausage Manufacture	...	...	6
Bakeries	...	...	3
Meat Preparation	...	...	1

(ii) The number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is 146, by type as follows :—

Ice Cream	...	...	97
Fish Frying	...	...	29
Meat Preparation	...	...	20

There is one dairy registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-54.

(iii) 272 visits of inspection were made during the year to the registered food premises.

(iv) The Public Health Inspectors continued to tender advice, especially at food premises (factories) and canteens.

(v) Condemned food surrendered is disposed of by burial in the Council's refuse tips, where tipping is controlled.



(vi) There were no special inspections of condemned food during the year.

(vii) There is no manufacture of ice cream in this District, sales being entirely of products manufactured elsewhere and are mainly prepacked.

(b) Registration was granted to the owners of five premises for the storage and sale of ice cream.

The following quantities of unwholesome food were condemned and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption :—

Stewed Steak	...	...	...	5 tins
Ham and Tongue	...	...	...	6 „
Minced Meats	...	...	...	45 „
Corned Beef	...	...	...	47 „
Ox Tongue	...	...	...	14 „
Cooked Ham	...	...	...	27 „
Soups...	...	...	...	20 „
Vegetables	...	...	...	142 „
Fruit ...	...	...	...	355 „
Salmon	...	...	...	30 „
Other Fish	...	...	...	7 „
Evaporated Milk	...	...	...	13 „
Rice Pudding	...	...	...	9 „
Creamed Sago	...	...	...	1 „
Golden Syrup	...	...	...	3 „

(c) Samples of water taken for analysis	...	...	28
Samples condemned as unfit for use	...	...	2
Seizures of unwholesome food	...	...	156

(d) *Milk Supply.*

The following licences were issued by the Council :—

(i) Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Pasteurised and Sterilised )Milk Regulations 1949-54 :

Pasteurised Milk —Dealers Licences	...	...	23
Supplementary Licences	...	...	12
Sterilised Milk —Dealers Licences	...	...	39
Supplementary Licences	...	...	4

(ii) Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949-54.

Tuberculin Tested Milk—Dealers Licence	...	1
--	-----	---



## PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS 1924-1954.

## Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Ex- cluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed	1486	101	2	3931	731	—
Number inspected	1486	101	2	3861	722	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	660	41	—	15	7	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci .. ..	44.4	41	—	0.4	0.96	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>						
Whole carcases condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	45	16	—	—	4	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	3.1	16	—	—	0.5	—
<i>Cysticercosis :</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

100% of the bovines killed were inspected.

98.2% of the Sheep and Lambs were inspected.

98.8% of the Pigs were inspected.

There are 20 licensed Private Slaughter houses in the District and no Public Slaughter Houses.

## Section F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

### *Scarlet Fever.*

32 notifications were received during the year compared with 78 in 1958. 5 cases were admitted to hospital and no deaths occurred from the disease.

### *Whooping Cough.*

The drop in the number of cases notified continued during 1959 when 30 cases were notified, (40 in 1958) only one of which was under 1 year of age.

Immunisation against the disease may be obtained from general medical practitioners and Local Health Authority Clinics. It may be in the form of a combined injection against diphtheria also.

### *Acute Poliomyelitis.*

There were no cases notified (two in the previous year).

During the year vaccination against poliomyelitis was continued, with two important innovations. One was that for the first time in this Area general medical practitioners participated directly by carrying out the injection of their patients in their surgeries under their own arrangements. This measure coincided with a greatly increased demand for vaccination (which regrettably has proved to be of short duration) consequent upon considerable publicity given to the measure at the time.

The other new factor was that 3rd injections were commenced and were offered to those who had received two injections not less than seven months previously.

The following table indicates the scope of the vaccination programme and the numbers involved in the area of the three Districts.

## VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS 1959.

## DURHAM COUNTY No. 7 HEALTH AREA.

*City of Durham, Rural District of Durham, Urban District of  
Brandon and Byshottles.*

<i>No. vaccinated with TWO injections.</i>	<i>No. who had received ONE injection, 31.12.59.</i>	<i>No. awaiting vaccination, 31.12.59</i>
10,910	63	44
Total number of persons who since the inception of the scheme had received three injections at 31st Decem- ber, 1959 ... .. 7,062		

*Measles.*

The 398 notifications during the year were a great increase over those for the previous year when they numbered 22, being the lowest ever recorded in this District. On the other hand in 1957 there were 964 notifications, which was by far the largest number received during any one year since measles became notifiable. These figures provide an illustration of the periodicity of measles epidemics. There were no deaths from measles.

*Diphtheria.*

For the fifth consecutive year there were no notifications of diphtheria, and no deaths were recorded for the ninth year running.

The position in the previous 10 years was :—

				<i>Notifications.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1949	...	...	...	18	1
1950	...	...	...	4	1
1951	...	...	...	1	0
1952	...	...	...	3	0
1953	...	...	...	2	0
1954	...	...	...	2	0
1955	...	...	...	0	0
1956	...	...	...	0	0
1957	...	...	...	0	0
1958	...	...	...	0	0



Absence of cases does not, of course, constitute grounds for discontinuing immunisation against diphtheria. The reverse may be the case. The population receiving no stimulus to immunity from natural sources, is the more susceptible to the effects of importation of the disease into the District, an eventuality which may occur at any time.

There were 103 cases of diphtheria notified in England and Wales during the year (79 in 1958). There were no deaths (8 in 1958).

The tables of diphtheria immunisation figures show that records were received of 421 children under the age of 5 years having received full course of primary immunisation during the year, compared with 319 in 1958.

1,269 children under the age of 5 had completed a full course of immunisation by 31st December, 1959 (Table VIII). It is calculated that this figure represents approximately only about 51% of the children eligible. This is a low figure (although about the national average).

The County Medical Officer arranges that propaganda leaflets drawing attention to the need for children to be protected against smallpox, whooping cough and diphtheria are sent to parents by post when their children attain the age of three months. Further propaganda regarding immunisation against diphtheria is despatched when children are one year old and again at four years, nine months. All such propaganda gives details of the facilities available for vaccination and immunisation.

#### *Acute Pneumonia.*

There were 18 notifications compared with 15 in 1958.

17 deaths were attributed to pneumonia during the year (13 in 1958).

#### *Dysentery.*

The isolated case was admitted to hospital from a residential centre in this District and upon investigation it was found that the infection was probably contracted in another district.

#### *Paratyphoid Fever.*

There were no cases of paratyphoid fever notified for the third consecutive year.



*Food Poisoning.*

The case of food poisoning notified was one associated with a small outbreak which occurred in this and a neighbouring district. Although only one case in this District was notified information which was received about persons at risk showed that they numbered 8 in addition to the notified case, and investigation showed that 3 of them were affected to some degree. The food causing the outbreak was identified as pressed beef and the result of laboratory investigation showed that the responsible agent was the staphylococcus organism. The pressed beef was sold for consumption elsewhere, most being consumed at home or at places of work in the form of sandwiches.

*Puerperal Pyrexia.*

No cases were notified in 1959 (one in 1958).

*Tuberculosis.*

20 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis were received during the year, 12 being males and 8 females. This compares with 19 during 1958.

There were 3 notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (one in 1958).

The following figures indicate the position in the previous 10 years :—

*New Cases of Tuberculosis Notified.*

				<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-pulmonary.</i>
1949	...	...	...	31	7
1950	...	...	...	47	11
1951	...	...	...	37	13
1952	...	...	...	41	10
1953	...	...	...	32	2
1954	...	...	...	20	3
1955	...	...	...	38	9
1956	...	...	...	25	6
1957	...	...	...	15	2
1958	...	...	...	19	1
Average for 10 years					
1949-1958	...	...	...	30	6
1959	...	...	...	20	3

There were 6 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis (3 in 1958) and none from non-pulmonary.

*Deaths from Tuberculosis.*

				<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-pulmonary.</i>
1949	...	...	...	12	8
1950	...	...	...	15	1
1951	...	...	...	14	4
1952	...	...	...	12	0
1953	...	...	...	8	0
1954	...	...	...	5	1
1955	...	...	...	8	2
1956	...	...	...	4	2
1957	...	...	...	4	1
1958	...	...	...	3	0
<hr/>					
Average for 10 years					
1949-1958	...	...	...	8	2
<hr/>					
1959	...	...	...	6	0

TABLE VIII.  
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1959.

Live Births registered.		Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31.12.59.		Records received during the year of full courses of Primary immunisation.			Records received during the year of reinforcing injections.
	1959	Under 5	5—15	Under 5	5—15	Total	
1958							0—15
612	586+	1269	2662	421	45	466	150

NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO HAD COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF IMMUNISATION AT  
ANY TIME UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1959.

Under 1. 1959	1 1958	2 1957	3 1956	4 1955	5 1954	6 1953	7 1952	8 1951	9 1950	10 1949	11 1948	12 1947	13 1946	14 1945
78	271	308	313	299	301	316	278	301	272	286	267	202	266	173

Age as at 31.12.59 i.e. born in the year.

TABLE IX.  
PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifications of Infectious Disease were received as follows:—

	Scarlet Fever.		Whooping Cough.		Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic		Acute Poliomyelitis Non-paralytic		Measles.		Diphtheria.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified, all ages .. ..	17	15	16	14	—	—	—	—	187	211	—	—
Final numbers after correction. Yrs.												
0—1 .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—
1—2 .. ..	1	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	49	46	—	—
3—4 .. ..	3	3	8	4	—	—	—	—	40	57	—	—
5—9 .. ..	12	9	3	5	—	—	—	—	87	102	—	—
10—14 .. ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
15—24 .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
25 and over .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages) ..	17	15	16	14	—	—	—	—	187	211	—	—



	Acute pneumonia.		Dysentery.		Small-pox.		Acute Encephalitis lethargica.		Enteric or Typhoid Fever.		Paratyphoid Fever.		Erysipelas.		Food Poisoning.		Meningococcal infection		Puerperal Pyrexia.		Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Original Notifications ..	4	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction ..																						
Yrs.																						
0—5 ..	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—44 ..	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 ..	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and ov.		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages)	4	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE X.

COMPARISON OF CASE RATES OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Durham R.D.	England & Wales.	Durham County
	Per 1,000 Popu	lation.	
NOTIFICATIONS (corrected).			
Dysentery .. .. .	0.03	0.78	0.36
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	0.92	1.04	0.73
Whooping Cough .. .. .	0.86	0.72	1.68
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	0.002	—
Measles .. .. .	11.49	11.88	17.1
Meningococcal Infection .. .. .	—	0.02	0.02
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic .. .. .	—	0.02	0.01
Acute Poliomyelitis—Non-paralytic .. .. .	—	0.006	0.002
Paratyphoid Fevers .. .. .	—	0.008	0.01
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers .. .. .	—	0.002	—
Erysipelas .. .. .	0.11	0.07	0.06
Acute encephalitis—infective .. .. .	—	0.003	0.002
Acute encephalitis—post infective .. .. .	—	0.003	—
Acute Pneumonia .. .. .	0.52	0.58	0.44
Food Poisoning .. .. .	0.02	0.22	0.09
Tuberculosis—Respiratory .. .. .	0.57	0.54	0.49
Non-respiratory .. .. .	0.08	0.06	0.48

TABLE XI.  
TUBERCULOSIS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MORTALITY RATES.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality Rate per 1,000 population—0.16.

Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality Rate per 1,000 pop.—Nil.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1959.

Ages.	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0— 1 year ...	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years ...	—	—	1	—
5—10 years ...	1	1	—	1
10—15 years ...	—	—	—	—
15—20 years ...	—	3	—	1
20—25 years ...	—	1	—	—
25—35 years ...	1	2	—	—
35—45 years ...	3	1	—	—
45—65 years ...	5	—	—	—
65 years and over ...	2	—	—	—
	12	8	1	2

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1959—

	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
31st December, 1958 .. ..	93	98	23	24	116	122
31st December, 1959 .. ..	94	95	22	26	116	121

## Section G.

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1949.

## PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises.	M/c. line No.	No. on Regi- ster.	Number of.			M/c. line No.
			Inspec- tions.	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.	
(1) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority .. ..	1	3	3	—	—	1
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority ..	2	71	30	—	—	2
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ..	3	16	1	—	—	3
Total ..	—	90	34	—	—	3



2. Cases in which defects were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “ cases ”)

Particulars.	M/c. line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of prosec- utions	M/c line No.
		Found	Reme- died	Referred			
				To HM Inspec- -tor	ByHM Inspec- -tor		
Want of Cleanliness ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Overcrowding .. ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective floor drainage..	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary conveniences :—							
(a) insufficient ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
(b) unsuitable/defective	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
(c) not separate for sexes .. ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out- work) .. ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Total .. ..		—	—	—	—	—	





